

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1820.

No. 41.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and those of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of **CHILD & CLANCY** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are most earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by bond or otherwise, as we are determined to close the business of said concern as soon as practicable.

James Child,
Thomas Clancy.

November 13.

NOTICE.

JOHN VAN HOOK, JAMES CHILD and **THOMAS CLANCY**, having connected themselves together in partnership, intend carrying on the mercantile business under the firm of **JOHN VAN HOOK & CO.** do most respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will receive from the north, in eight or ten days, an extensive assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware,
Cutlery, &c.**

which they intend to sell on the lowest terms for cash only; they hope, therefore, that no application will be made for credit, as all will be refused indiscriminately.

John Van Hook,
James Child,
Thomas Clancy.

November 13.

Valuable Land FOR SALE in the New Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the New Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13.

NOTICE.

I SHALL offer for sale at my plantation, on the 4th of December next, on a credit of twelve months, (purchasers giving bonds with approved security,) my

**Crop of Corn and Fodder, my stock of Horses and Hogs,
Household Furniture, and Books.**

S. Strudwick.

November 13.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed **THOMAS D. WATTS** his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8.

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of
**Cold and Warm-Pressed
CASTOR OIL,**

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN

For Clean Old BRASS.
R. Huntington.

October 18.

NOTICE.

THE firm of **D. B. ALSBROOK & Co.** having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.

David B. Alsbrook.

Hillsborough, October 10.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,
September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitted, deceased, vs. Joseph Dickey and Chesley F. Pincott, surviving partners of said James Whitted, deceased.

In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the Hillsborough Recorder for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, c. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things thereby to me referred; at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Thomas Clancy,
Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1820.

William Armstrong and Polly his wife, James Bryson and Catherine his wife, John Dickey and Sally his wife, Victor Rountree, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, and Elizabeth Robinson, vs. William Robinson and Michael Robinson.

Petition for the division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Michael Robinson resides without the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks successively, that the said Michael Robinson make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and answer the petition of the petitioners, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Hillsborough, October 9, 1820.

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1820.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Orange county, will be exposed to public sale at the market house in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of November next, one seventh part of

Three Lots of Land,

on the waters of Eno river, adjoining the lands of William Cain and others, being part of the lands of the late John Cain, deceased, and allotted to the children of John Woods, in the partition and division of said Cain's estate, it being the undivided share of Betsey Woods, one of the children of the said John Woods, in the said three lots of land. A credit of six months will be given for one sixth part of the purchase money, twelve months credit for another sixth part, and two years for the remaining fourth sixth parts, the purchase money to bear interest. Bonds with approved security will be required, and deeds will be executed to the purchaser by the clerk and master of this court.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Hillsborough, Oct. 9.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of **JOHN R. CUMMING & Co.** having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with George W. Bruce, who is hereby fully authorised to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly.

John R. Cumming & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 18.

FRANKLIN
HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 1224

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3.50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their Superior Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become foxy, as Water-Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Morams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820.

25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 24th instant, living in Guilford county, N. C. a black Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, rising seven years old, marked with a small star on his forehead, large mane on both sides of his neck; one hind foot white, not recollected which; trots and paces. I have every reason to believe the horse was stolen, and will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief, or a generous reward will be given for any information of the horse so that I get him.

John Smith.

Guilford, N. C. Sept. 28.

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough.

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may

be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE
PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES
OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronized throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of **THEOPHILUS THOMPSON**, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, Admr.

Sept. 27.

BLANKS
of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants,	Bail Bonds,
Executions, Ca. Sa.	Appeal bonds,
Bail Warrants,	Recognizance,
Attachments,	Guardian's bonds,
Writs, superior and county court,	Constable's bonds,
Exactions, do.	Witness' tickets, superior and county court,
Subpoenas, do.	Juror's tickets, do.
Sheriff's Deeds,	Indictments,
Prosecution Bonds,	Commissions,
Marriage bonds and licences,	Executions for militia fines, &c. &c.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with
Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain John T. Hay, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOHN M'CAULY, Adm'r.

Sept. 16, 1820.

HE subscribers have for sale at their shop in Hillsborough,

A number of Waggon, both large and small,

which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit.

Young & Turner.

The editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

Y. & T.

Sept. 20.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz.

Two Hundred Acres,

the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accommodating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson.

Sept. 18.

PRIZE MEDALS,

OFFERED BY THE

Humane Society of Philadelphia.

THE discoveries which have attended the recent labours of physiologists, have encouraged the managers of the Humane Society to believe, that continued attention to the consideration of Suspended Animation, may be productive of benefit, they are therefore induced once more to offer,

For the best practical dissertation on the means of restoring persons apparently dead from drowning, a Gold Medal of the value of three hundred dollars.

For the second best dissertation, a Gold Medal of the value of two hundred dollars.

The dissertations may be written in the English, French or Latin language, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the author's name and place of residence.

They must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of the First month, (January), 1822.

They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the college of physicians of Philadelphia; and those which are not successful, shall be returned to their authors.

By order of the managers.

Joseph Cruikshank, Pres't.

J. Wilson Moore, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, 6th mo. (June) 14, 1820.

N. B. Editors of newspapers through the United States, will please give the above a few insertions.

Sept. 20.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24.

Rural Economy.

AMERICAN FARMERS,

Yours is among the choicest of callings, and not so great a body of people in any other part of the globe has so ample means of independence and comfort. Of the ground you till, yourselves are the lords. Every goodly tree you plant, every acre of ground you meliorate, tends directly to your own benefit and that of your wives and children. "Be up and doing." Think not hard concerning your work, and the toil of your hands "because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed." To the industrious it is a blessing in disguise. Say not "a little more folding of the hands to sleep" if thorns and thistles are still growing in your enclosures. Expel therefrom with all speed, every nuisance, every deformity occasioned by the wiles of the serpent. Destroy the teeth of the old dragon wherever you find them scattered within your premises. Make every acre of your ground turn to some account. To industry add still. Seek earnestly, and by all means in your power to increase your knowledge in practical agriculture. To skilful industry, add economy.—Be frugal; let your living be good, but plain and uncostly; so you will avoid the curse of debt, which is not remediable like that brought upon the ground. Dash from your lips the cup of intemperance; its deadly poison is more to be dreaded than the venomous tooth of the Adder that hisses under your sheaves. Bring up your children in the habits of industry and frugality; and in the fear of the Lord. Grudge not to school and educate them well, that they may become intelligent, virtuous, useful, respectable men and women. In all your toils and labours, in all your domestic concerns seek the guidance of that wisdom which is from above, and the blessings of heaven will rest upon you.

Looking through the vista of a few years, methinks I see in prospective the auspicious period when the United States shall possess an agricultural population far superior in numbers and equal in knowledge and virtue, to any the world has ever known; when millions and millions of tillers of the ground, shall be spread over this vast territory, enjoying the comforts of moderate independence, the lamp of divine truth, the lights of science, social and domestic happiness, and distinguished no less for the moral and christian virtues, than for the pre-eminent goodness of their secular lot and portion.

Albany Plough Boy.

PEACH TREES.

The cultivation of this tree has become very interesting to gardeners in the vicinity of this city. A very simple mode of preserving and restoring them when apparently nearly destroyed by the disease so fatal to them in this quarter, and commonly called the "Yellows," has been accidentally discovered by a gentleman in this city. A statement of the fact, as it occurred, will convey all necessary information.—In the fall of 1818, a very fine tree, standing in his yard, was apparently dead from the effects of the above mentioned disease. Throughout the fall and winter, very large quantities of common wood ashes were casually thrown by the servants about the root of the tree. To the astonishment of all who had seen it the preceding fall, it put forth its leaves vigorously the next season, and bore abundance of fine fruit. A small quantity of wood ashes was again thrown round its roots last fall, and the tree is now so full of fine fruit it has become necessary to prop it up. This is a very simple remedy, and certainly worthy of trial.

New-York Gazette.

From the Norwich, (Conn.) Courier.

STRIPED GRASS.

This grass is cultivated in gardens as an ornament, its variegated stripes of colour being considered as giving it a very beautiful appearance. No means, so far as we know, have ever been taken by the agriculturist to cultivate it in the field; indeed, it is generally supposed that cattle will not feed upon it, and that it affords little or no nourishment. This is a mistaken notion, and which is entirely done away by a fact which has come within our own observation. Mr. Woodward, living in Plainfield, in the eastern part of this state, transplanted into his garden, several years since, a root of this grass; here it remained and grew for several seasons, until the son of the old gentleman, becoming tired of having it in the way, pulled it up, and carrying it to the head of a large meadow which belonged to his father, threw it into the brook which nearly equally divides the meadows, supposing that the water would kill it; but here it took

root, and continued to grow. For two or three years it was entirely neglected; and it has, by its seed falling off, and being carried down the stream, spread extensively through the meadow, producing yearly a large crop of excellent hay. The stripes of this grass has nearly disappeared, and the whole blade has become of a rich dark green colour. This grass grows to the height of three or four feet, and very thick, and, if cut a few days earlier than common meadow grass, makes a fodder of which cattle are very fond.

NEW-YORK.

The legislature of New-York commenced its session at Albany on the 7th instant. From the speech of governor Clinton we have made such extracts as appear to be of general interest, or which relate to points to which our attention should also be directed. The first article in these extracts in particular, deserves the attention of our legislature. The great defects in our present mode of choosing electors for president and vice president were, at our late election, too apparent to escape the observation even of the most inconsiderate. Many declined voting entirely, and some voted for only two or three out of the fifteen electors to be chosen, merely from the circumstance of having no knowledge of the persons to be voted for. The caucus which originally nominated the candidates, might as well have had the power to appoint them conclusively. The people had but the name of doing what was before done for them. And thus it will be, so long as the electors are chosen by a general ticket. If the state were divided into districts, the candidates would be generally known to the freemen who were to vote for them; and an election would then, as well in fact as in name, exhibit the choice, not of a legislative caucus, but of the people. We hope the subject will excite attention equal to its importance; and that (to use the words of governor Clinton in a subsequent paragraph) "the choice of the principal magistrate of the nation will be placed where it ought to be: more completely within the control of the sovereign authority."

He has also, in his speech, touched upon a subject which is beginning to excite considerable interest in this state; we mean a convention: and in conformity to his recommendation, a bill will be introduced into the legislature to call a convention for altering the constitution of the state. It will be mortifying indeed if North-Carolina, conscious as she is of the defects which mar the beauty of her constitution, should be the last to improve her political condition; a humiliation which we hope the good sense and correct feeling of our legislature will spare the people.

We are much gratified with his statement of the progress making in the great canals of that state; with his picture of the advancing prospects of agriculture; and with his account of the flourishing condition of their seminaries.

Extracts from the Speech of Governor Clinton.

"In advertent to the object of this anticipated meeting, it will readily occur to you, how much better calculated it would be to promote economy and to preserve the purity of republican government; and how much more consonant with the representative principle, if the choice of electors were brought nearer home to the people. Indeed, it must be considered a striking imperfection in the national constitution, that no uniform rule has been prescribed on this subject. In some states, electors are chosen by the people by districts; in others, by a general ticket; and in a few, by the legislature; the last mode is certainly the most objectionable. A body, not numerous, and selected for several months previous to the period of action is exposed to the operations of intrigue, and is not so safe a depository of this great trust, as the community at large. In some cases a minority of the people may choose a majority of the legislature. The election of that body in time of public tranquility may be made without much reference to this object, and there is such a considerable intervening time before the choice of electors, that a full and fair expression of the public sentiment may not take place, or may be defeated. The people are certainly less liable to improper influence than any other body of men, and in their purity, discernment, and public spirit, we must rely for the stability and permanence of our republican institutions."

"In the course of your proceedings you will also be called upon to elect a senator of the United States. The posi-

tion of our national concerns will undoubtedly demand the utmost circumspection, as well on this subject, as on the more immediate object of your meeting. In order to meet the deficiencies of the national revenue, great retrenchments must be made in our expenditures, and wise plans of finance must be adopted. Our resources may be cherished, and the evils of heavy taxation or increasing debt, may be averted by the abolition of useless offices, by the diminution of expensive establishments, and by the cultivation of that economy which is most congenial with the simplicity of republican government, and which is required by the great pressure on the nation; keeping, however, always steadily in view the public defence, and the general safety. In order to resuscitate the property of the community, it is also necessary to cherish the interests of productive industry, and to promote the internal improvements of the country.

"It is to be regretted that the collision which took place at the last session of congress, relative to the prohibition of slavery in new states, should have been attended with so much irritation, and that it should be considered as an attempt to violate the rights of property. In states where slavery has been established by law, it is not in the power of the national government to interfere; and all regulations on this subject must proceed from the local governments; but in the admission of new states into the union, it is the duty of congress to protect the great obligations of morality, to enforce the principles of the American revolution, and to consult the paramount and permanent interests of the empire.

"As a member of the American confederacy, it is not only our duty but our interest, to sustain the respectability, and to promote the authority of the national government, by a patriotic and enlightened exercise of our suffrages, and by contributing all our energies to establish a wise and public administration. But in attending to measures so important, we ought not to overlook the duties which we owe to ourselves. Our government is complex in its organization, and it is essentially necessary to preserve the state governments in their purity and energy. A free government could never exist in a country so extensive as the United States, without a judicious combination of the federal and representative principles. The apprehensions which some of our wisest statesmen entertained at the formation of the constitution, that the state governments would constantly encroach on the powers of the national government, appear not to have been realized. The practical tendency has been in the opposite direction. The power of the general administration has increased with the extension of its patronage. And if the officers under its appointment shall see fit, as an organized and disciplined corps, to interfere in the state elections, I trust that there will be found a becoming disposition in the people, to resist these alarming attempts upon the purity and independence of their local governments: for whenever the pillars which support the edifice of the general government are undermined and prostrated, the whole fabric of national freedom and prosperity will be crushed in ruin. I have considered it my solemn duty to protest against these unwarrantable intrusions of extraneous influence, and I hope that the national legislature will not be regardless of its duty on this occasion.

"If the ingenuity of man had been exercised to organize the appointing power in such a way as to produce continued intrigue and connivance in the state none could have been advised with more effect than the present arrangement. We have seen its pernicious influence in the constant combinations which agitate us; and we can never expect that the community will be tranquil or that the state will maintain its due weight in the confederacy, until a radical remedy is applied. Under this impression, I have heretofore proposed the calling of a convention. The constitution contains no provision for its amendment. In 1801 the legislature submitted two specific points to a convention of delegates chosen by the people, which met and agreed to certain amendments. Attempts have been made at various times to follow up this precedent, which have been unsuccessful, not only on account of a collision of opinion about the general policy of the measure, but also respecting the objects to be proposed to the convention. These difficulties may be probably surmounted, either by submitting the subject of amendments generally to a convention, and thereby avoiding controversy about the purposes for which it is called; or by submitting the question to the people in the first instance, to determine whether one ought to be convened; and in either case, to provide for the ratification by the people in their primary assemblies, of the proceedings of the convention. This double check will be admirably calculated to carry into effect the sovereign authority of the people: to guard against dangerous interpolations in our fundamental charter; to check a spirit of pernicious innovation, and empirical prescription; and to ally the apprehensions of some of our best and wisest fellow citizens, who, already satisfied with the

signal prosperity and high destinies of the state, are unwilling, for the sake of some improvements, to encounter the risk of changing materially the features of a constitution, which, in its general conformation, is admirably calculated to promote the happiness, to elevate the prosperity, and to protect the freedom of the community.

"It affords me the highest satisfaction to renew my congratulations on the successful progress of our internal improvements. Upwards of fifty-one miles of the canal between the Genesee river and Montezuma, including fifteen locks, are under contract, and the whole distance of sixty miles and a quarter, with two additional locks, can be easily completed by the first day of September next. The contracts made during the last session, were on better terms for the state than those on the middle section; and during the present year, they are from thirty to forty per cent. lower, including the mason work. Thirty miles of the section east from Utica, are also under contract, including twelve locks, and will be completed the next season.

"In the progress of these operations, rocks have been excavated at the Little Falls in seventy or eighty days, which it was originally supposed would have taken two years. The improvements in the Hudson river, and by canals, to the distance of twenty-eight miles south from fort Edward, will be effected the next season; and it is hoped that the remaining ten miles to Waterford, which will finish the whole operation of the inland navigation of the north, can also be accomplished within that period. There will then remain about one hundred miles on the western, and about sixty-eight on the eastern section, in order to realize our whole system of internal navigation. The limitation of the annual expenditure has had a tendency to procrastinate the completion of this great work; and under a full persuasion that the whole can not only be accomplished, but well accomplished in three years at the utmost, from the present period, I earnestly recommend the adoption of plenary and effectual measures for this purpose. The advantages to be gained by this course will be great and striking. The faculties of the state are fully adequate to the operation, and all controversy about the order of completion will be avoided. The civilized world is now in a state of peace; but the symptoms of great and extensive convulsions begin to appear in Europe, and if wars shall unfortunately afflict that portion of the globe, we will perhaps be compelled to assume a defensive attitude against the aggressions on the rights of neutrality, which may finally plunge us into hostilities. Now that we are free from great national calamities, and the prices of money, of labour, and of commodities, are uncommonly low, we ought to avail ourselves of the favourable opportunity. The public sentiment is now united in favour of the measure, and the progress of time may create opposition from chimerical apprehensions, from selfish views, from jarring interests, and from local competitions. The increased accommodation and easy communication will immediately create a vast inland trade; and if we only suppose that one hundred thousand tons are annually transported on the western canal, the revenue, at the rate of five dollars a ton for the whole distance, will defray all the expenses of repairs and superintendence, and extinguish in a short time the whole debt.

"A step of so decided and energetic a character will also encourage the patriotic state of Ohio, to pursue its noble attempt to unite the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river. And surely there can be no hesitation in devoting the resources of the state, to the speedy and effectual accomplishment of a measure which, in the language of the act of 1817, 'will promote agriculture, manufactures and commerce; mitigate the calamities of war, enhance the blessings of peace, consolidate the union, advance the prosperity, and elevate the character of the United States.'

"The final and complete establishment of an able and respectable board to superintend the general interests of agriculture, is an event of the highest importance; and the exhibitions which have taken place in different counties under the auspices of the local societies, evince increasing improvement in the quality and quantity of the fruits of the earth. Notwithstanding the present indifferent market for the products of husbandry, yet it is pleasing to perceive the general and rising estimation in which this pursuit is held, the zeal with which it is cultivated, and the prosperity which it has attained. In course of time the natural correspondence between the wages of labour, the price of commodities, and the value of money, will be restored. And as the evils now felt arise from arrangements heretofore made on the existence of high prices, all prospective operations will be accommodated to the reduced state of the market, and the country will emerge slowly from the evils with which it is now environed."

"The flourishing condition of our seminaries of education, furnishes additional inducements to continue and to extend the patronage of the state. In six thousand common schools, organized under the act for their establishment, three hundred thousand children are

taught, and 160,000 dollars are annually appropriated to the compensation of the teachers. I am informed by the useful and able officer who presides over this department, that the number of pupils at present taught in our schools, is equal to nine tenths of the whole number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and approximates to one fourth of our whole population. There are probably twenty schools in this state, conducted on the Lancasterian system exclusively, and several others which follow it partially, but not so far as to assume a distinctive character. In some of these establishments, several young men have been recently instructed as Lancasterian teachers; and it is to be hoped that this system will be carried into the most extensive operation. There are now upon an average about fifty scholars for every school master under the present plan of common schools; and whether the number be great, or be small, the introduction of the Lancasterian method is of importance: for admitting in all cases the competency of the teacher to attend to all his pupils, yet when we consider the rapidity of acquiring instruction under that system, and reflect on the useful habits which it forms, and the favourable impressions which it makes on the minds and the morals of those who participate in its benefits, we cannot hesitate to give it a decided preference. The education of youth is an important trust, and an honorable vocation, but it is too often committed to unskilful hands. Liberal encouragement ought unquestionably to be dispensed for increasing the number of competent teachers.

"In thirty of the forty incorporated academies, there were the last year two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight students, of which six hundred and eighty-eight were engaged in learning Latin and Greek. The fund appropriated for the benefit of these institutions, is about 320,000 dollars.

"In Columbia, Union and Hamilton colleges, there are five hundred and twenty-two students, and in the two medical colleges, one hundred and ninety-six. The grants to these establishments amount to upwards of 720,000 dollars: and perhaps the whole appropriation for the promotion of education, may be estimated at two millions and a half of dollars. Although this sum may appear highly liberal, yet when we look to the resources, population and extent of the state, and consider that knowledge is essential to the happiness and dignity of man—to the existence of republican government, and to national power and glory—we must feel persuaded that more munificent dispensations ought to be afforded for its encouragement and diffusion. And I would particularly recommend the education, at the public expense, of youth distinguished and selected for moral superiority, or pre-eminence of talents and character. A measure of this nature is strictly in unison with the genius of our government, and would have a tendency to restore the equilibrium of society—to mitigate those prejudices which spring up in the freest communities—to develop intellectual resources, which would otherwise be lost to the world, and to excite a spirit of emulation propitious to the interests of knowledge, and promotive of the fame and prosperity of our country. When I contemplate the vast resources of the state, and particularly the immense revenue which will accrue from the completion of its great plans of internal improvement, I entertain a confident expectation that the rising, and all future generations will experience the continued and increased munificence of government, exercised in different ways and through various channels, for the promotion of instruction, and the propagation of knowledge."

"I conceive it an indispensable duty to call your attention once more to the state of our penitentiary system. In corroboration of the observations which I have heretofore communicated, permit me to state, that the increased expense, and partial failure of this system, may be principally ascribed to an injudicious organization of its government, and to an inexpedient arrangement of the buildings."

"The state prison at Auburn is, by a late arrangement, modelled on the plan of solitary cells. In London a prison has been recently erected containing seven hundred cells: at Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, one is now building, of six hundred cells, each six by eight feet. A building on this plan will not be so expensive as on the old one. It will not be necessary to make it so strong: the prisoners will have no chance of forming conspiracies, and hence all escapes will be prevented. The expense of a military guard would be saved; the duration of punishment might be usefully abridged; and above all, we might be certainly assured, if not of a reformation that will prevent, from a repetition of crimes. I am happy to state, that the New-York Society for the prevention of Pauperism, have instituted an inquiry on the subject of the penitentiary system, which will be attended with favourable results; and that improvements are absolutely necessary, may be inferred from the fact, that in all probability there is one convict incarcerated for crime in every thousand persons composing the population of the state."

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES.

At a Convention of Delegates from the principal Atlantic states, representing the merchants and others interested in commerce, assembled at Philadelphia, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—and ordered to be published.

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this convention, that a system of commercial restrictions is unfavorable to industry, and that sound policy dictates the least practicable restraint upon individual enterprise and exertion.

2. *Resolved*, That the greatest possible revenue, required by the national interests, should be collected from commerce, on account of the ease, economy and certainty of its collection; but that this cannot be effected but by the imposition of such a rate of duties as will not be a restraint upon importations, nor furnish an inducement to smuggling.

3. *Resolved*, That by every important change of the tariff the nation sustains an immense loss of productive labour: A well digested tariff therefore should never be changed, except for the purpose of equal protection to the different interests of the country, or to provide for the public wants.

4. *Resolved*, That we consider the production of public revenue, the legitimate object of legislation on the subject of duties.

5. *Resolved*, That the operation of the proposed tariff would be greatly to diminish our exports of agricultural products;—greatly to reduce the value of those remaining in the country;—greatly to lessen importations by reducing our means of purchasing both at home and abroad;—almost to destroy the revenue arising from commerce; to lower the price of labor, and to oppress the profits of the rich manufacturer. While it lessens the profits and wages of every other individual in the community.

6. *Resolved*, That the adoption of the proposed tariff would produce very extensive smuggling, and the consequent necessary imposition of internal duties, and heavy direct taxes, which would eventually cause a re-action throughout the whole community; and involve, in one common ruin, all the manufactures in the country.

7. *Resolved*, That the abolition of drawbacks would destroy the carrying trade in foreign commodities, diminish a source of great enterprise and wealth to our citizens; occasion immense losses to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests; and deeply affect the public revenue.

8. *Resolved*, That a law requiring cash payments of duties would materially affect the enterprise of our citizens, by limiting the operations of the active merchants, increasing the price of foreign commodities to the consumer, and favouring a monopoly to the rich, contrary to the best interests of the country.

9. *Resolved*, That if congress should not consider it expedient to repeal the duties heretofore laid for any other purpose than the production of public revenue, it cannot either be politic or just, to impose other and higher duties, the probable effects of which would be to benefit the manufacturers at the expense of every other class of the citizens.

10. *Resolved*, That the project of rendering ourselves independent of foreign nations, is founded in mistaken views of national independence. Manufacturing nations must always be more dependent on their customers, than those cultivating the soil on the purchasers of their produce.

The convention also unanimously adopted a memorial to congress, which memorial was decided as a matter of decorum, should not be published until it has been presented.

Philadelphia, 4th November, 1820.

WILLIAM BAYARD,

President of the Convention.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 7.

The New York County Agricultural Society have agreed to memorialize congress in favour of extending further protection to the productive industry of the nation; and at a late meeting of the board of managers, the following resolutions were offered and referred to a committee, who have recommended their adoption:

Resolved, That we consider the prosperity, power, and wealth of the American nation, as dependent on the extent of her productive industry.

Resolved, That we consider agriculture and domestic manufactures, to be materially connected in their prosperity, and that the latter branch of industry directly tends to promote the prosperity of the former, inasmuch as it opens a home market for the raw materials, produces an inland exchange mutually beneficial, and enables a nation to rely upon her own resources.

Resolved, That we deem it to be the duty of the congress of the U. States, to protect the *Productive Industry* of the country, and to pass such laws, and to adopt such regulations, as will prevent that competition from the introduction of foreign fabrics in our own markets, which goes to break down and destroy it.

Resolved, That we consider it as deeply injurious to the interests of a great nation, like the United States, replete with internal resources of every description, to be so nearly to the comfort and happiness of the country, to depend on foreign nations for articles of food, clothing, and defence.

Resolved, That, as the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York was instituted equally for the encouragement of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, it is the duty of this society, as a branch of the state board, to guard and promote the two great objects contemplated at its establishment.

Resolved, That in addition to the committee consisting of three, appointed at a former meeting of the society, to memorialize congress, that (twelve members) nine, be added thereto, to present such a memorial to the approaching session of congress, from this society, as will embrace and advocate principles of political economy, contained in these resolutions.

We understand that the whole committee which was appointed, in conformity with the latter resolution, is composed of the following gentlemen: Cadwallader D. Colden, Thomas R. Smith, Peter Lorillard, Isaac Chauncy, William Few, Charles G. Haines, Isaac M. Ely, Samuel L. Mitchell, Peter Schermerhorn, John Swartwout, Matthew L. Davis, John Slidell, John W. Wyman, David Wagstaff, and Ralph Hall.

CONGRESS.

Monday, November 13, 1820.

This being the day appointed by law for the re-assembling of the present congress, at their second session, the following proceedings took place in the two houses respectively:

IN SENATE.

The president of the senate pro-tempore, Mr. Gaillard, having taken the chair, and the roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

From New Hampshire.—Messrs. Merrill and Pattott.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Burrill.

Vermont.—Mr. Tichenor.

New York.—Messrs. King & Sanford.

New Jersey.—Messrs. Dickerson and Wilson.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Roberts and Lowrie.

Delaware.—Messrs. Horsey and Van Dyke.

Virginia.—Messrs. Pleasants and Barbour.

North Carolina.—Mr. Macon.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Gaillard and Smith.

Kentucky.—Mr. Johnson.

Tennessee.—Mr. Eaton.

Ohio.—Messrs. Ruggles & Trimble.

Louisiana.—Messrs. Brown and Johnson.

Indiana.—Messrs. Taylor and Noble.

Mississippi.—Messrs. Williams and Holmes.

Illinois.—Messrs. Thompson and Edwards.

Alabama.—Messrs. Walker and King.

Maine.—Messrs. Holmes and Chandler.

The new members were qualified and took their seats, and were classed as usual. It so fell out, that the term of service of Mr. Holmes will expire on the 3d of March next, and that of Mr. Chandler on the 3d of March two years thereafter.

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved the appointment of a committee to acquaint the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to receive any communication from him; whereupon,

Messrs. King of Alabama and Macon were appointed.

Mr. Wilson was appointed on the committee of enrolled bills, on the part of the senate; and,

The orders usual at the commencement of the session having been made; The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the clerk invited the house to come to order, and on calling over the roll of members, it appeared that there were present the following members, viz:

From New Hampshire.—Messrs. Buffum, jr. Butler, Claggett, Plumer, jr. Upham.

From Massachusetts.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Cushman, Fuller, Hill, Kendall, Lincoln, Morton, Nelson, Parker, Shaw, Eustis.

From Rhode Island.—Messrs. Eddy, Hazard.

From Connecticut.—Messrs. Edwards, Foot, Mosely, Phelps, Russ, Stevens, Tomlinson.

From Vermont.—Messrs. Crafts, Malley, Meech, Richards, Strong.

From New York.—Messrs. Allen, Baker, Case, Clark, De Witt, Dickinson, Fay, Ford, Gross, Hackley, jr. Hall, Meigs, Monell, Pit her, Richmond, Storrs, Street, Strong, Taylor, Tompkins, Tracy, Van Rensselaer, Wendover, Wood.

New Jersey.—Messrs. Bateman, Bloomfield, Coudit, Linn, Smith.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Baldwin, Darlington, Edwards, Forrest, Gross, Hemp hill, Hishman, Hostetter, Macley, Marchand, R. Moore, S. Moore, Murray, Patterson, Philson, Rogers, Sergeant, Wallace, McCullough.

Delaware.—Mr. McLane.

Maryland.—Messrs. Archer, Kent, Little, Ringgold, Smith, Warfield.

Virginia.—Messrs. Alexander, Burwell, Garnett, Jones, Mercer, Nelson, Newton, Randolph, Smith, Swearingen, Smyth, Tucker, Williams, Archer, Gray, Jackson, Moore.

North Carolina.—Messrs. Calpepper, Edwards, Hall, Hooks, Sawyer, Slocomb, Smith, Walker, Williams.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Brevard, Lowndes, McCleary, Overstreet, Tacker.

Georgia.—Messrs. Abbot, Cobb.

Kentucky.—Messrs. Anderson, Brown, McLean, Metcalfe, Robertson, Trimble.

Tennessee.—Messrs. Cannon, Jones, Rhea.

Ohio.—Messrs. Beecher, Brush, Campbell, Sloan.

Louisiana.—Mr. Butler.

Indiana.—Mr. Hendricks.

Illinois.—Mr. Cook.

Alabama.—Mr. Crowell.

The clerk having announced that a quorum of the house was present, said, that he had received a letter from the hon. Henry Clay, late speaker of this house, which, with the leave of the house, he read as follows:

Lexington, Ky. 28th Oct. 1820.

SIR: I will thank you to communicate to the house of representatives that, owing to imperious circumstances, I shall not be able to attend upon it until after the Christmas holidays; and to respectfully ask it to allow me to resign the office of its speaker, which I have the honor to hold, and to consider this as the act of my resignation. I beg the house also to permit me to reiterate the expression of my sincere acknowledgments and unaffected gratitude for the distinguished consideration which it has uniformly manifested for me.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem, your faithful and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Esq.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the letter was ordered to lie on the table, and to be inserted in the Journal of the house.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the house then proceeded to the election of a speaker.

The clerk declared, that, as this was an election to be made from amongst members of the house, no previous nomination was necessary. No nomination, therefore, was made.

Messrs. Newton and Mosely being appointed a committee to count the ballots, reported that the votes were—

For John W. Taylor 40

For William Lowndes 34

For Samuel Smith 27

For John Sergeant 18

For Hugh Nelson 10

Scattering 3

Sixty seven votes being necessary to a choice, and no member having the requisite majority, a second ballot took place; when the votes were thus reported:

For Mr. Taylor 49

For Mr. Lowndes 44

For Mr. Smith 25

For Mr. Sergeant 13

Scattering 1

No choice being yet made, the house proceeded to a further ballot, when the votes given in were as follows:

For Mr. Lowndes 56

For Mr. Taylor 50

For Mr. Smith 16

For Mr. Sergeant 11

Scattering 1

No choice having yet been made, the house proceeded to ballot a fourth time—when the following result was reported:

For Mr. Lowndes 61

For Mr. Taylor 60

For Mr. Smith 11

Scattering 3

No one yet having a majority of all the votes, a fifth ballot took place, which resulted as follows:

For Mr. Taylor 65

For Mr. Lowndes 63

For Mr. Smith 8

Scattering 2

A motion was then made that the house do now adjourn; and the question thereon being put by the clerk, it was decided in the negative.

The house then proceeded to ballot a sixth time; and the votes, being counted, stood thus:

For Mr. Taylor 67

For Mr. Lowndes 61

For Mr. Smith 7

Scattering 1

No election having yet taken place—Another motion was then made to adjourn, and the vote thereon was

For adjourning 65

Against it 68

So the house refused to adjourn, and another ballot was held, which resulted as follows:

For Mr. Taylor 62

For Mr. Lowndes 57

For Mr. Smith 15

Scattering 1

No choice having yet been made—A motion was made to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 71.

And the clerk adjourned the house to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 22.

* * The office of the Hillsborough Recorder is removed to the house opposite Dr. Smith's office, about one hundred and fifty yards west from the market house.

The President's Message was received at Petersburg on Thursday last, and should have arrived here via Oxford on Sunday; but from neglect, or some other cause, no papers were received here by that mail.

The town of Hillsborough, according to the census lately taken, contains eight hundred and six inhabitants, viz.

White males, 232

White females, 203

Slaves, 343

Free coloured persons, 28

Total, 806

Raleigh, Nov. 17.

On Friday last, Mason Scott, after a respite of three weeks, was executed in pursuance of the sentence passed upon him at our last superior court, for the murder of negro Caleb. Scott was a handsome young man, about 18 or 19 years of age, of strong passions and intemperate habits, to which he gave a loose, and which finally brought him to a premature and disgraceful death.

Raleigh Star.

Washington, Nov. 14.

Our readers will learn, from the official order in one of the following columns, that commodore Hugh G. Campbell is no more: having died in this city, of a complaint wherewith he has been long afflicted, and for relief from which he had spent the summer at the Virginia springs.

Commodore Campbell was the fifth in rank of the captains of the navy—the first names on the list standing in the following order: captains Murray, Rodgers, Barron, Bainbridge, Campbell. A proper biographical notice of the deceased veteran will probably be presented to the public by the hand of a friend.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Boston, November 7.

This day about ten o'clock, another vessel was added to the American navy.—The beautiful schooner *Alligator*, pierced for 12 guns, and measuring about 190 tons, was launched at the navy yard, in presence of many spectators. She has been built under the appropriation made at the last session of congress for five small vessels, to be employed against the pirates of the gulf of Mexico, or those more nefarious criminals, the dealers in slaves upon the coast of Africa.

The Savannah Georgian of the 31st ultimo says, "commerce is again, and by magic as it were, reviving. The number of vessels which have arrived, together with the number of passengers, and those of our citizens who have returned from the interior, give a new face to the solemn and melancholy appearance which for the last two months has hung over our city."

The governor of New-Jersey has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 7th of December, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

The legislature of Rhode-Island is in session. James D'Wolf, esq. is speaker of the house, and T. Rivers, esq. secretary. A resolution passed instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives in congress from that state, to endeavour to have the pay of members of congress reduced to six dollars per day.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Mirror, Nov. 4.

Another Bank Explosion.—We understand that certain delicate facts have just been disclosed relating to the affairs of the U. States Branch Bank at Middletown, and that in consequence, the cashier, A. W. Magill, is removed, and J. P. Burham is appointed in his stead.

The deficiency is said to be 70,000 dollars.

Cadiz, Ohio, Nov. 1.

The Zanesville silver mining company have at length got down to where they expected to find silver, but no silver has yet been discovered

where they are now at work; they are, however, working in a horizontal direction, towards the place where they first bored, with the expectation, as they say, of there finding the object of their pursuits.

From the Boston Gazette.

It is stated in Reece's Cyclopedia, article London, that in the year 1700 the average weight of cattle and sheep killed for the London market, was as follows:—An Ox 370 lbs.; a Calf 50 lbs.; a Sheep 28 lbs.; a Lamb 18 lbs.; and that the average weight at present, arising from improvements in the breed and management of these animals, is as follows:—Oxen 800 lbs. each; Calves 140 lbs. each; Sheep 80 lbs. each; and Lambs 50 lbs. each. Such facts are of more weight than an argument ever so long, and ever so good, to convince our agriculturists of the benefit to be derived from improving the breed of cattle, &c.

By arrivals at New-York, we have extracts from London papers of the evening of the 4th October. Mr. Brougham commenced a great speech on opening the defence of the queen on the 3d, and concluded it on the 4th. It is one of the ablest of the kind perhaps that ever was delivered; full of nervous eloquence, yet dignified; containing much matter of detail, but not tedious. Mr. B. appeared confident of the "vantage ground," and spoke like a man proud of his cause and assured of success—yet he evidently left many things untouched which he might have imperatively urged, to furnish matter for the other counsel of the queen who were to succeed him; and just so as Mr. B.'s speech is eminent for its sober discretion and force of argument, so we expect to find that of Mr. Williams powerful to expose the perjuries which his colleague has pointed out.

It is quite certain the queen was gaining more and more in the public opinion, and that her friends calculated upon a most splendid triumph for her. What the result will be, heaven knows. But the public mind has been so much excited, that we are prepared to hear of riot, insurrection, REVOLUTION.

Some entertain an opinion, that, no matter what sort of testimony is adduced in her favour—no matter if every witness against her shall be proved guilty of palpable perjury, that the House of Lords, with the bench of bishops at their head, will pass the bill, with certain modifications—and that here the prosecution will stop; because the house of commons would yet have to act upon it, and the witnesses to support it have been sent away! Thus, they suppose, the ministry will sneak out of the business, and suffer the bill to die a natural death between the two houses.

Niles' Register.

Extract of a Letter.

London, Oct. 2.

The true motive of the state prosecution which so much agitates this nation, is not known abroad. It is more political than personal. The queen consort has great power, revenues and patronage, independent of the king. This and other circumstances make her an invaluable rallying point of opposition. They know if she is not dethroned, the ministers must shortly be unhorsed. The ministers know this also; and having dead majorities in both houses of parliament, it is easy to calculate that the bill will pass them both. The king says he does not care a straw whether the divorce clause is passed or not; as he is resolved never to live with her.

Boston Cent.

Expeditious Marriages.—Most of the young men who have recently emigrated from Scotland to America, got married before they embarked, and took their wives with them.

Previous to the sailing of the Alexander lately from Greenock for Quebec, many were asked in church three times in one day, and immediately after the ceremony went on board.

Quebec Mer.

About 20 days before the sailing of the schr. Three Daughters, arrived at this port, accounts were received at Lagaira of the complete defeat of the Patriots in an attack on Carthage, their loss 700 killed.

Balt. Amer.

King Henry, though in Cowper's phraseology, he was guilty of having a skin not coloured like our own, will not be injured in comparison with any of the legitimate sovereigns of the present day. Let it be remembered, that his kingdom fell into his

hands, torn by factions, threatened with war from abroad—that the mass of his subjects were ignorant, cruel, turbulent, and unruly—and never before believed to be capable of self-government. He has established colleges and temples—he has introduced into his kingdom the arts of civilization—he has disciplined an unruly mob—he has erected fortifications for external defence, and established justice in the organization of his government—he has reformed an unruly body of men, and disciplined them to order; he has replenished the exhausted finances of his kingdom, and maintained his authority in defiance of the power of the Bourbons.

Baltimore Chron.

A letter from Palermo mentions that the Academy of that city had sent some persons to Mount Etna, who affirmed that while they stood on the crater of that volcano, they heard from it thunderings of the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which gives some reason to conjecture that these two volcanoes have subterraneous communications with each other.

London pap.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, since its establishment in the year 1804, have issued two millions five hundred and fifty thousand Bibles and Testaments. Of this number two hundred and fifty six thousand, eight hundred and twenty three, were issued during the last year. They have also assisted in translating, printing or distributing the Scriptures, or portions of them, in no less than one hundred and twenty eight languages and dialects.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

November 22.

41—

LOST.

A NOTE of hand, drawn by James Scarlett in favour of John and Samuel S. Claytor, for sixty dollars and — cents, dated August 10th, 1820, and payable two months after date. All persons are forbidden trading for said note, as it has never been endorsed or transferred to any person.

John & Samuel S. Claytor.

November 16.

41—3w

MR. BARTLE.

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough of his return to this place, and that he will give an

ENTERTAINMENT.

THIS EVENING, at Mr. Clifton's Tavern.

He would also wish to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Chapel-Hill, that he intends performing at that place on Friday and Saturday evening next.

For particulars, see bills.

Mr. B. returns his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and Chapel-Hill for their former liberality, and hopes his exertions to please will procure for him their continued support.

November 22.

41—

THE NEGROES.

BELONGING to the heirs of William P. Strudwick, deceased, will be hired out at the Market-House in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next, when and where all persons interested will attend.

James Webb, Guardian.

November 21.

41—1m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being determined to settle all their old accounts, either by note or otherwise, request all those indebted to them to call on George Washington Street, who is fully authorised, to attend to the same. If the accounts are not shortly settled, those indebted may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

Charles Bruce & Co.

November 21.

41—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the state of Alabama, and offer for sale at his residence, on Thursday, the 7th of December, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, his

Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Wheat,

Horses, Hogs, and

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

P. P. Asite.

Hawfields, Nov. 8.

39—

WANTED.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

BOOK AND JOB.

PRINTING.

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

